Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions on July 31, 1952 were 213 million bushels, compared with 189 million a year earlier. Stocks of oats were reported at 105 million bushels, an increase of 12 million over the corresponding figure for 1951. Barley stocks of 77 million bushels compare with 53 million in 1951. Rye stocks of 7.7 million bushels were more than double the 1951 year-end stocks.

The area planted to cotton in Syria for the 1952-53 season has been estimated unofficially at a minimum of 300,000 acres but somewhat below the 450,000 acres harvested in 1951-52. However, yields are expected to be considerably better this year, resulting in a crop equal to or slightly larger than the 207,000 bales (500 pounds gross) produced in 1951-52. Cotton insecticides are being distributed to growers this year to prevent a repetition of the extensive damage caused by insects in 1951-52.

Consumption of cotton in Canada in July 1952 amounted to almost 24,000 bales (500 pounds gross), somewhat above the postwar low figure of 20,600 bales reached in the preceding month. During the entire 1951-52 season Canadian consumption totaled 343,000 bales, only 71 percent of the 480,000 bales consumed in 1950-51.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JUNE 1952 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during June, the twelfth month of fiscal 1951-52, were valued at $243,118,000 compared with $310,744,000 during June a year ago, a decrease of 22 percent. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at $1,150,224,000 against $1,280,327,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural products constituted 21 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 24 percent during the corresponding month a year earlier.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour remained in first place as the nation's most important agricultural export, total shipments being valued at $79,801,000. This represents a decline of 18 percent from the $97,070,000 worth exported during the same month last year. Second position was held by cotton, the total exports of which were valued at $54,823,000 compared with $50,206,000 in June 1951, representing an increase of 9 percent. Tobacco held third position, the month's exports being valued at $16,078,000 compared with $15,383,000 in June a year ago, an increase of 5 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the June agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year ago were the very large reductions in the outward movement of a number of commodities, especially cheese, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, hops, soybeans and soybean oil. On the other hand, the quantitative figures reveal very large increases in exports of a number of other products, especially beef and veal, pork, tallow, cotton, oranges and tangerines, prunes, raisins and currants, canned fruits and fruit juices, milled rice, tobacco, dried peas, white potatoes cand canned vegetables.

United States imports of agricultural products during June 1952 were valued at $344,046,000 compared with $428,199,000 in the same month last year, a reduction of 20 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, amounted in value to $857,259,000 against $914,641,000 during June a year ago. Agricultural products represented 40 percent of the June 1952 total compared with 47 percent for the same month a year ago. The leading agricultural imports, according to value, were coffee $82,679,000, rubber $52,132,000, sugar $43,653,000, cocoa and cocoa beans $22,301,000 and unmanufactured wool $23,339,000.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for June 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during June 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	June			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	120	72	94	59
Cheese	Lb.	7,180	406	3,063	175
Milk, condensed	Lb.	5,664	1,528	1,267	361
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	6,301	5,118	2,821	2,743
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	20,927	2,303	1,771	438
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	32,587	10,351	4,918	1,682
Eggs, dried	Lb.	4,007	168	1,286	91
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	348	1,531	176	574
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	6,113	9,285	2,256	2,134
Horse meat	Lb.	2,219	1,977	245	287
Lard	Lb.	67,886	29,038	13,494	3,663
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	23,362	41,719	3,976	3,046
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton,unmfd,excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	211	272	50,206	54,823
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,283	1,225	247	130
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	10,921	11,281	393	390
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	69,748	83,237	2,660	3,025
Pears, fresh	Lb.	59	22	8	4
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,484	15,463	278	1,193
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,474	18,446	450	1,627
Fruits, canned	Lb.	3,871	10,846	660	1,708
Fruit juices	Gal.	2,229	3,221	1,763	2,521
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,685	429	4,036	778
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	452	451	1,161	1,061
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,939	4,186	13,463	8,325
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,201	2,625	10,066	4,832
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	11,576	120,006	1,106	10,175
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	39,706	27,602	91,238	70,510
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	902	1,432	4,500	7,206
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat(100 lb.	Bag	214	375	1,332	2,085
Hops	Lb.	409	151	380	103
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	142	68	42	35
Soybeans (except canned) (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,825	703	6,355	2,275
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	78,573	9,674	18,057	1,192
Soybean flour	Lb.	465	305	27	20
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	935	470	251	178
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	16,884	22,364	10,301	12,944
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	9,602	4,955	5,082	3,134
Beans, dried	Lb.	21,612	21,561	1,484	1,622
Peas, dried	Lb.	1,459	2,288	109	150
Potatoes, white	Lb.	35,478	59,372	921	2,644
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,916	11,422	812	1,676
Total above				262,755	211,619
Food exported for relief, etc.				10,725	444
Other agricultural products				37,264	31,055
Total agricultural				310,744	243,118
Total all commodities				1,280,327	1,150,224

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during June 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported	Unit	June			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	17	0	3,967	0
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1/	635	41
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,349	8,959	1,079	1,003
Cheese	Lb.	2,757	2,942	1,279	1,309
Hides and skins	Lb.	23,430	18,495	12,962	6,088
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	12,786	9,763	3,928	3,340
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	36,592	26,426	61,215	18,669
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	18	4	3,033	536
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	16	3	4,926	1,304
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	33	1	36	2
Olives in brine	Gal.	870	1,302	1,641	1,796
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	11,031	4,353	1,123	517
Barley malt	Lb.	7,829	8,438	463	503
Hops	Lb.	269	59	394	58
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	190	443	63	185
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	2,032	706	328	99
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,528	5,344	1,379	2,447
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	8,994	4,721	1,415	510
Castor beans	Lb.	12,769	12,329	1,231	1,101
Copra	Lb.	43,432	32,911	4,789	1,620
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	7,018	9,777	1,219	701
Palm oil	Lb.	6,237	330	1,007	35
Tung oil	Lb.	560	4,611	178	1,692
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	301	394	32,399	43,653
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	33,476	27,565	6,826	5,048
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,404	6,098	6,241	3,913
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	891	1,015	1,668	1,748
Potatoes, white	Lb.	25,430	15,923	308	657
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	108	45	20	7
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	8,619	9,501	9,748	4,670
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,794	5,072	5,364	5,385
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	174,000	161,924	90,133	82,679
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	53,168	64,105	19,007	22,301
Tea	Lb.	5,704	7,044	2,745	2,721
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,208	3,916	4,800	2,245
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	12	13	5,177	5,531
Rubber, crude	Lb.	126,360	150,631	69,369	52,132
Total above				362,095	276,246
Other agricultural products				66,104	67,800
Total agricultural products				428,199	344,046
Total all commodities				914,641	857,259

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a quantitative basis, the June 1952 imports compared with those for the same month last year reveal very large reductions in imports of most commodities, especially live cattle, hides and skins, canned and corned beef, wool, cotton, jute and jute butts, apples, prepared and preserved pineapples, hops, Brazil nuts, coconut meat, copra, palm oil, white potatoes, tomatoes and spices. The only commodities for which the June 1952 imports were substantially larger than for the same month last year were casein and lactarene, olives in brine, shelled almonds, cashew nuts, coconut oil, tung oil, cocoa or cocoa beans and rubber.

As usual, the bulk of the nation's agricultural imports consisted of essential products not produced in commercial quantities in the United States. During the month under review the nation's agricultural imports exceeded the value of its agricultural exports by $100,928,000. During the same month a year ago, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by $117,455,000. ------By Orval E. Goodsell.

WORLD BREADGRAIN PROSPECTS PROMISING

Prospects for the 1952-53 breadgrain crop for the world, excluding the Soviet Union and China, point to a somewhat larger outturn than the good 1951-52 harvest, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Based on preliminary reports of a very good harvest in Northern Hemisphere countries and assuming near-average crops in important producing Southern Hemisphere countries, world breadgrain production in 1952 may even establish a new record.

An increase of about 400 million bushels is reported for North America. This, together with a probable net increase in harvests of exporting countries in the Southern Hemisphere, where Argentina's crop last year was a virtual failure, would mean a substantial increase in supplies available for export or carry-over. Somewhat better wheat harvests in Turkey, France, and French North Africa point to some surpluses from those countries also.

At the same time prospects for better harvests than in 1951 for Western European and Near East countries point to reduced import needs in those areas. Reports for France, Italy and Western Germany indicate an increase of about 50 million bushels compared with the 1951 harvest in those countries. Reports from Turkey, Iran, and Syria show increases, which more than offset reductions reported for India and Pakistan. The reduction in the latter countries, together with the current scarcity of rice, makes continued need for substantial wheat imports into that area apparent.

The present outlook is for a record wheat crop in North America, with substantial increases in both of the principal producing countries. The United States crop is estimated at 1.3 billion bushels, as of August 1. This is about 50 million bushels above the July 1 estimate and is one of the largest crops of record. A crop of the size indicated would be about a third larger than the 1951 harvest. All of the increase over last year' outturn is in winter wheat, which at 1.06 billion bushels would be second only to the record winter wheat crop of 1947 and is 65 percent larger than the 1951 winter wheat crop.

The United States crop of spring wheat this year, in contrast, is the smallest reported for that grain since 1940. Yields of all wheat for 1952 average 18.4 bushels per acre, 7 percent over the average for the 10 years ended with 1950. Winter wheat yields are reported at 21.1 bushels per acre compared with 16.2 last year and 17.7 bushels for the 10 year average. Spring wheat yields are estimated at 11.7 bushels per acre, compared with 15.8 bushels in 1951.

Wheat production in Canada is officially forecast at the all-time-record figure of 656 million bushels. This compares with the previous record of 567 million in 1928 and with last year's near record production of 562 million. Of the total forecast, 635 million bushels are spring wheat and 21 million winter wheat. Unusually favorable growing conditions make the present outlook for record or near-record yields. The season is about 2 weeks early, and harvesting was making good progress at latest report.

Rye production in North America is small and is expected to approximate the 1951 level. Distribution within the area varies, however, with a decline in the United States crop offset by a larger outturn for Canada.

The breadgrain outlook for Europe is generally favorable, and an increase over the 1951 harvest is expected in countries for which reports are available. France, Italy, Western Germany and Sweden are the principal countries reporting increases. The outlook is also promising in Spain, and present official estimates indicate that the wheat crop there may be at the same high level as in 1951 and rye production will be larger than in 1951.

Reports from eastern and central Europe are limited, but some evidence of damage from drought is seen in Danube Basin countries, especially in Yugoslavia. Damage to winter grains is, however, much less than that to late crops. The extent of crop damage earlier believed possible as a result of cold weather in late May and early June is still uncertain.

Conditions in the Soviet Union have not been entirely favorable, and some damage to winter grains appears to have taken place. The season is late, with delayed seeding and retarded growth indicated for many regions. There have been reports of considerable lodging of grain which would complicate harvest operations. Difficulties of combine harvesting were reported from a number of regions. A favorable factor, however, was good harvesting weather in the latter part of July and early August.

Conditions in Asia appear mostly favorable, and the present outlook is for an even better harvest than the large one of last year. Increases are expected in all reporting Near East countries, with the most favorable conditions reported for Turkey. A record harvest is forecast there, following the new record achieved by the 1951 wheat crop. Stocks remaining from that record crop are relatively large and, together with

the surplus from the current harvest, will give that country substantial quantities of grain available for export. In the Far East some decrease is reported for the outturn in India and Pakistan, and continued dependence on imports there is seen. Press accounts indicate an increase for China.

A good harvest is reported for Africa, and the present outlook is for an increase of about 15 percent over the 1951 crop in the Northern Hemisphere countries. It is too early for much indication of the probable production in the Union of South Africa where harvest does not begin until November. Best results for reporting countries are for Algeria where the increase is about 35 percent over last year's near-average crop and for Tunisia with a gain of 85 percent, over the poor crop of a year ago.

Early season indications for South America are favorable. In Argentina, the principal wheat producer, virtually all factors affecting growth are very satisfactory at this, the beginning of the growing season. Soil moisture is sufficient to assure good growth even if spring rains should be light. Cold weather has retarded growth and strengthened the root system. These factors, added to an acreage increase estimated to be about 25 percent compared with last year, make the outlook good in contrast with the virtual failure of last season.

Prospects for the wheat crop in Australia are less favorable than in 1951-52. Acreage for the country as a whole is down about 7 percent. Some increase was expected earlier in the season, but excessive rain in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia and too little rain in Western Australia during seeding time prevented growers seeding the full acreage intended. Reductions are reported for all States except Queensland, and the total acreage of seeded wheat for grain is the smallest since 1944-45. According to a preliminary estimate by the Australian Wheat Board the crop harvested in November/December may be about 10 million bushels below the revised figure of 161 million bushels for 1951-52.-By Judith E. Downey, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1951 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN POTATOES 60 PERCENT ABOVE PREWAR BUT 5 PERCENT BELOW 1950

International trade in potatoes involving some 120 countries or areas totaled about 75 million bushels in the calendar year 1951. This is 5 percent below the 79 million bushels traded by these same countries in 1950 but is an increase of 60 percent above the average trade of 47 million bushels in the prewar years 1935-39.

The foregoing includes all of the trade of 30 reporting countries and a large part of the trade of some 80 or 90 non-reporting countries. (Most of the trade of the non-reporters was included in reports of the 30 reporters.)

POTATOES: International trade, 30 selected countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950 and 1951

Country	Average 1935-39		1950		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Algeria	2,322	1,929	3,359	2,627	4,913	2,580
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2/	29	0	35	0	40
Argentina	411	2,755	361	-	1,426	-
Australia	70	3/	567	3/	-	210
Austria	137	704	149	606	97	445
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,611	3,140	4,322	4,555	2,893	3,978
British Malaya	30	568	79	1,083	52	1,031
Canada	2,288	402	8,812	1,625	6,484	1,167
Canary Islands	473	2/	465	647	568	976
Ceylon	0	454	0	1,184	0	1,263
Chile	195	4	0	0	3/	252
Denmark	1,152	1	3,940	2	3,000	-
Egypt	101	773	192	1,069	234	782
France	2,939	4,925	5,537	13,212	6,572	8,120
French Morocco	376	527	765	1,224	966	762
Germany	788	3,926	3,139	1,842	4,834	2,583
Iceland	0	55	0	129	0	36
Ireland	1,301	1	1,574	2	2,122	3/
Italy	4,368	2,328	3,424	4,235	4,857	3,936
Japan	1,422	-	390	16	816	-
Mexico	1	44	4/	48	0	136
Netherlands	11,598	203	19,411	34	12,950	270
Portugal	356	468	238	4,263	247	1,877
Spain	3,058	780	594	6,665	892	5,427
Sweden	4	226	60	135	6	155
Switzerland	1	2,176	1,078	1,819	38	1,439
Union of South Africa	207	63	576	163	803	117
United Kingdom	0	7,629	0	5,212	0	7,037
United States	1,939	1,014	12,448	6,533	4,621	4,535
Yugoslavia	27	15	66	53	5	1,062
Total selected countries	37,175	35,139	71,546	59,018	59,396	50,216
Total other countries 5/	10,265	8,743	7,235	15,881	15,393	21,198
TOTAL 6/	47,440	43,882	78,781	74,899	74,789	71,414

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Not separately classified.
5/ About 90 non-reporting countries most of whose trade was reported by the 30 selected countries.
6/ World trade except small quantities traded between non-reporting countries.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

The reporting countries include all of the important potato producers of Western and Southern Europe, North and South America, Africa and most of Asia. They embrace all of the world's leading potato traders and about half of the world's potato production. The non-reporting countries include the other half of the world's production which is concentrated largely in the Soviet Union, Poland and the Balkans. Very little foreign trade is done in this area. In prewar years 1935-39 the trade of the Soviet Union was almost negligible and that of Poland averaged only 1.3 million bushels of exports and 8,000 bushels of imports. The exports from Hungary averaged 1.9 million bushels and trade of Czechoslovakia and Rumania averaged less than a quarter of million bushels annually.

The largest potato producing countries are by no means the largest traders. The one country, the Netherlands, which leads all the rest by a very wide margin in exports produces less than 5 percent as much as the Soviet Union, about 14 percent as much as Poland and about 40 percent as much as the United States. Exports of the Netherlands in prewar years averaged 12.0 million bushels compared to 4.4 million for its closest competitor, Italy. In 1950 the Netherlands exported 19 million compared with 12.4 million from its closest competitor, the United States, and in 1951 the Netherlands exported 13 million bushels compared with 6.7 million from its closest competitor, France.

Trade of the United States was only 1 to 2 million bushels before the war and about 4.5 million in 1951. Spanish trade was 6.7 million bushels of imports in 1950 and 5.4 million in 1951. Before the war Spain was a net exporter, exports averaging 3.0 million bushels and imports averaging 780,000 bushels. Italian trade has been about 2 million to 5 million bushels in each of the 3 periods, prewar, 1950 and 1951. Trade of the United Kingdom has been 5 to 7 million bushels of imports and trade of France, Belgium and Germany has been in lesser amounts but those countries still are among the larger traders.

The bulk of potatoes traded internationally moves only short distances, but smaller quantities including seed potatoes, for the most part, move all over the world. This is especially true of exports from the Netherlands, the United States, Canada, Denmark and Belgium. For example, the Netherlands exported in 1951 to some 35 destinations, as far away as Hong Kong, Malaya, Indonesia, Brazil and Mexico. But 71 percent of the Netherlands exports in 1951 went to European countries. France, Belgium and Germany alone got 47 percent. United States exports in 1951 went to some 40 countries, but 75 percent of these went to Canada, Cuba and Venezuela. Likewise Canadian exports in 1951 went to approximately 25 countries but 69 percent came to the United States. Much of the movement from the United States to Canada is early potatoes. Much of the movement from Canada to the United States is seed potatoes.

Likewise in Europe and North Africa much of the exports from Southern countries are early potatoes going to the north and much of the imports of the Southern countries are late potatoes moving south from Northern Europe. Any large flow of potatoes from America to Europe and vice versa is usually uneconomic. Frequently it is prohibited by quarantine measures for the control of potato diseases. --By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DANISH OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS DOWN IN FIRST 5 MONTHS OF 1952

Output of all livestock products in the first 5 months of 1952 was 11 percent lower than the same period in 1951, report L. I. Madsen and G. L. Peterson, American Embassy, Copenhagen. In terms of value, exports of livestock and livestock products in the first 5 months of 1952 were 1 percent lower than the same period in 1951 but in quantity, exports were substantially less. Export prices in May were higher than a year ago for all livestock products except edible lard.

The output of milk in May was 26 percent higher than in April but 3 percent below May 1951. Total output of meat in May was 12 percent below the preceding month and 27 percent below May 1951. The production of eggs in May was 2 percent below April, but 2 percent higher than May 1951. Output of the various livestock products is shown in Table 1. Slaughter in authorized slaughter houses was less than a year earlier and is shown in Table 2.

The price received by farmers for eggs was increased from 33.7 US cents per dozen to 40.2 cents on June 26. This increase is largely a result of the seasonal price increase provided in the contract for eggs for the United Kingdom. Domestic prices for all livestock products were higher in July 1952 than in July 1951 and the average for 1951 as shown in Table 3. The average export price received for butter in May was 6 percent lower than in April. This was due to the larger proportion which had to be exported to the United Kingdom in order to comply with the contract. There is an active demand on secondary markets which pay higher prices. Average export prices of eggs and poultry meat increased by 5 and 6 percent, respectively, from April to May. This was due to higher prices in the secondary markets.

The United Kingdom continued as the major market for butter, eggs, bacon and pork, and poultry meat during the first 5 months of 1952. Western Germany was the major taker of cheese and also purchased amounts of bacon and pork, eggs, butter, poultry meat, and lard. The U.S.S.R. took sizable quantities of butter and pork. Switzerland took eggs, and Italy took significant amounts of beef and veal and poultry meat. With the exception of cheese, eggs, horses, and possibly cattle for slaughter, exports in the first half of 1952 will be considerably less than in the first half of 1951.

France has recently sought to purchase substantial supplies of butter in Denmark. Until October 1, Denmark can supply France with only 550 tons. In order to fulfill the long term contract with the United Kingdom, nearly all butter exports must go to that country. Negotiations with the United Kingdom for exports of butter in the year beginning October 1 have now been set for the last half of August. Dates for negotiations for bacon and for eggs for the year which also begins on October 1 have not yet been set.

TABLE 1 - Livestock Products: Output, May 1952 and 1951, Cumulative January through May 1952 and 1951.

	May		1952	January through May		1952
	1952	1951	(1951=100)	1952	1951	(1951=100)
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
Milk	1,164.0	1,194.9	97	4,398.2	4,700.2	94
Butter	36.4	40.1	91	136.0	153.9	88
Cheese	22.7	18.1	125	72.5	68.3	106
Eggs	25.6	25.1	102	133.8	134.9	99
Beef & veal	33.5	42.5	79	170.2	185.8	92
Bacon & Pork	55.8	80.7	69	330.7	406.3	81
Mutton & Lamb	0.4	0.2	200	0.7	0.7	100
Total Meat	89.7	123.4	73	501.6	592.8	85

Source: Statistiske Efterretninger

TABLE 2 - Livestock: Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Slaughterhouses, May 1952 and 1951, Cumulative January through May 1952 and 1951.

	May		1952	January through May		1952
	1952	1951	(1951=100)	1952	1951	(1951=100)
	Head			Head		
Horses	1,080	1,492	72	6,857	7,595	90
Cattle	28,349	27,306	104	165,646	126,573	131
Fattened calves	16,107	16,998	95	76,765	70,119	109
Other calves	39,088	50,945	77	235,858	270,290	87
Sheep, Lambs and Goats	4,287	3,671	117	9,799	9,359	105
Hogs	318,029	473,490	67	1,898,246	2,350,499	81

Source: Statistiske Efterretninger

TABLE 3 - Livestock and Livestock Products: Domestic Prices, Average 1951, July 1952 and 1951

	Average 1951 U.S. dollars	July 1952 U.S. dollars	July 1951 U.S. dollars
1. Butter, per pound	0.368	0.394	0.362
2. Eggs, per dozen	0.373	0.402	0.372
3. Cheese, per pound	0.239	0.240	0.217
4. Slaughter hogs, per pound	0.279	0.309	0.272
5. Cattle for slaughter, per pound	0.127	0.130	0.125
6. Horses, per head	223.90	268.09	231.87
7. Suckling pigs, per head	12.33	16.67	12.58

1. Paid ex dairy
2. Paid to farmers by the Danish Cooperative Egg Export Company.
3. The highest price received for 45 percent cheese by the Association of Danish Cheese Factories.
4. Price paid to farmers by the Danish Cooperative Bacon Factories for hogs 132 - 171 pounds dressed weight.
5. Average price paid per kilo live weight for young medium grade cows at the Copenhagen meat market.
6. Three to six years old. - Highest quotation by the Association of Agricultural Societies on Funen.
7. The quotation of the Køge market.

Source: Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser

BEEF CATTLE AND MEAT REGULATIONS CONTINUED BY CUBAN GOVERNMENT

Beef cattle slaughter and the sale or consumption of beef continues to be prohibited on Fridays as outlined in Decree No. 1084, according to Guy L. Bush, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Havana. This decree, which was in effect until July 31, 1952, has been extended until July 31, 1953, by Decree No. 2584 of July 23, 1952, published in the Official Gazette No. 177 of July 30, 1952.

The period during which meat subsidy payments were made on imported frozen beef, as authorized by Decree No. 1678, expired on July 3, 1952, and has not been extended, but imported frozen beef will continue to enter duty free until June 30, 1953, under the provisions of Decree No. 1088.

UNITED KINGDOM PROGRESSES IN ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

The declaration of two large tuberculosis eradication areas in South-west Wales and South-west Scotland has been announced by the Ministry of Agriculture according to Orlando J. Worth of the American Embassy in London. Notice of intent to declare them as such on October 1, 1952, was given in 1950.

Since October 1, 1950, free tuberculin tests have been provided in the two areas, and most of the herds that were not then attested have since qualified for entry to the voluntary Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme and for bonus payments. Only a few owners have not begun to clean up their herds or have so far failed to qualify for entry to the scheme.

After October 1, 1952, these two areas will become subject to the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order 1950, which restricts the movement of cattle. All herds in the areas will be tested, and any reactors found will be slaughtered with payment of compensation on the basis of the market value of the animal as an untested animal. When the disease has been eradicated, they will be declared attested areas.

CURRENT MEAT MARKETING SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN URUGUAY 1/

In order to alleviate the winter meat supply shortage in the Montevideo market, the National Executive Council decreed in mid-July to allow Frigorifico Nacional to buy cattle for domestic consumption at its own prices, until further notice, as provided for in Article 1 of the January 10, 1952 decree. This action is designed to channel cattle marketings to Frigorifico Nacional and to deny, for the time being, large purchases by the American packers (Swift and Armour). Thus, Frigorifico Nacional is placed in the advantageous position of offering higher prices than the American packers who are bound to rigid price scales fixed by decrees of October 31 and November 6, 1951. Consequently, Swift and Armour cattle purchases have fallen off considerably since mid-July, while those of Frigorifico Nacional have increased.

Almost simultaneously with the above pricing action, a Coordinating Commission for the suppression of black market meat sales was established. The function of the Commission is to recommend ways and means for stopping the entry of clandestine meat into Montevideo and to bring to a halt sales by black market vendors in the city limits.

1/ Reported by Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo.

BEEF PRICES INCREASE 80 PERCENT IN PARAGUAY

The Corporacion Paraguaya de Carnes (COPOCAR), the government-controlled Paraguayan organization supervising the sale and distribution of livestock and meat, has announced new prices to be paid to producers as of July 28, 1952, reports C. P. Torrey, American Embassy, Asuncion. The following table shows the type of animal, the old price list, which was in effect from August 14, 1951 to July 27 of this year, and the new price list which is presently in use:

Animal	Prices shown in U.S. dollars per 100 lbs. Old Price	New Price
Steers and bulls 1/		
816 pounds or more live weight	8.32	15.12
750 to 816 pounds live weight	8.16	14.74
Less than 750 pounds live weight	8.01	14.44
Cows		
705 pounds or more live weight	7.18	13.61
661 to 705 pounds live weight	7.11	13.46
Less than 661 pounds live weight	7.03	12.70

1/ The same scale is used for bulls as for steers, less 0.38 dollars per 100 pounds.

In an attempt to stimulate the delivery of animals for slaughter during the winter months a bonus of .015 dollars per pound live weight will be paid by the COPOCAR for animals purchased before the 15th of September.

The wholesale prices of all cuts of meat were adjusted upward effective August 1, 1952. The price of the lowest cut of stew meat was increased from 8.3 to 15.9 cents per pound, an increase of 90 percent; tenderloin was increased from 40.8 to 74.8 per pound or slightly over 83 percent. The prices indicated do not show butchering or handling charges which are additional.

The increase in prices to be paid the producer was probably long overdue and definitely needed to stimulate the meat-producing industry and to reduce clandestine shipments to neighboring countries.

CUBA EXTENDS DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION ON HENS' EGGS TO JANUARY 15, 1953

The Ministry of Finance issued a new decree on July 17, 1952 which extends the duty-free privileges on hens' eggs until January 15, 1953, according to M. J. Mewhirter, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba. These privileges were originally granted through Decree No. 441, published in the Official Gazette No. 81 of April 5, 1952, which specified that eggs would be exempted from Consular Fees, other duties and import taxes until June 30, 1952.

ARGENTINE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT
MARKETINGS DOWN IN 1951

Total marketings of cattle during 1951 in Argentina are estimated at 9.1 million head, 9 percent less than the record of 10 million the preceding year, according to C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, and C. C. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The impact of reduced production fell on export beef supplies which were 40 percent under 1950. Domestic beef consumption was virtually unchanged from previous years in spite of recurrent scarcities in metropolitan centers.

Per capita consumption declined for the second consecutive year, indicating population growth as the principal cause of pressure on local beef supplies. For all red meats including beef, mutton, and pork, production in 1951 is calculated at 4.6 billion pounds, carcass weight equivalent, of which 4.0 billion pounds were consumed domestically, leaving about 660 million pounds for export in various forms. The proportion of total slaughter for export was 14.5 percent, the smallest ever recorded for Argentina. The domestic supply was equivalent to 102 kilos (225 pounds) of red meats per capita, compared with 105 kilos (231 pounds) in 1950 and 109 kilos (240 pounds) in 1949.

Because of drought and declining cattle numbers, marketing of beef animals in 1951 declined to an estimated 9.1 million head. Of this total, 7.8 million were slaughtered for domestic consumption and 1.1 million for export. The balance included 69,600 head condemned at slaughter plants and 134,200 head exported alive to neighboring countries. The equivalent total production of beef is estimated at 4.2 billion pounds, carcass weight equivalent, compared with 4.8 billion pounds in 1950. Beef produced for export was 564 million pounds, indicating an average carcass weight of 233 kilos (514 pounds) per head. Outputs for this purpose in 1949 and 1950 were 1,030 and 947 million pounds, respectively. Production of beef for domestic consumption in 1951 is estimated at 3.5 billion pounds, compared with 3.4 billion pounds in 1950. Slaughter decreased in 1951 but carcass weights were heavier, averaging 203 kilos (448 pounds) instead of the 200 kilos (441 pounds) calculated for 1950. Per capita beef consumption in 1951 is calculated at 89.3 kilos (197 pounds), carcass weight equivalent. This continues the decline which was 2 kilos (4.4 pounds) between 1949 and 1950, and 1.6 kilos (3.5 pounds) between 1950 and 1951. Supplies of beef entering domestic consumption have not increased in line with the growing number of consumers.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1951 at central plants was sharply reduced from previous seasons as a result of high prices for wool and expansion of flocks during the first part of the year. Total disposition in 1951 including live exports is estimated at 7.9 million head, compared with 8.9 million in 1950 and 12.2 million in 1949. The total production of mutton and lamb is estimated at 298 million pounds, of which 68 million pounds or 23 percent was for export. The domestic supply of 230 million pounds was equivalent to 5.9 kilos (13 pounds) per capita, one of the lowest annual consumptions on record for Argentina.

Total hog slaughter in 1951 is believed near 1.7 million head, compared with 2.2 million the previous year. Of the 314 million pounds of pork produced, only 36 million pounds were for export. Supplies available for domestic consumption are estimated at 278 million pounds, or 6.9 kilos (15 pounds) per capita.

The total supply in 1951 of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork for domestic consumption was approximately 4.0 billion pounds, little changed from 1949 or 1950. The per capita supply of 102.1 kilos (225 pounds), however, was 2.5 kilos (5.5 pounds) below that of 1950; the 1950 supply, in turn, was 4.1 kilos (9.0 pounds) below that of 1949.

Argentine production of red meats for export in 1951 was 668 million pounds compared with previous annual outputs of 1102 to 1323 million pounds. The decline was caused by smaller slaugher of live-stock, in turn attributable to drought and to the declining trend since 1948 in cattle numbers. About half of the export meat was shipped frozen and the balance largely in cans. Of the total carcass production for export, 84 percent was beef, 10 percent mutton, and 6 percent pork. The proportion of canned exports to total meat shipments was the largest on record for Argentina.

Per capita consumption of red meats in Argentina is expected to fall slightly below 100 kilos (220 pounds) in 1952. Total production is expected to be near 4.8 billion pounds compared with 4.6 billion pounds in 1951 but a greater portion is being diverted to export. The domestic supply probably will be unchanged from the 4.0 billion pounds of last year, or slightly less.

This forecast is strengthened by the existing difficulties in meat supply in metropolitan areas. Consumers are unable to purchase their usual quantities, although total distribution is being maintained near record levels. To prevent inroads on export supplies, the government is holding down consumption by daily quotas and by meatless days.

The supply of red meats for export in 1952 is indicated slightly above 400,000 tons (882 million pounds), considerably more than in 1951. Frozen exports are expected to take near 250,000 tons (551 million pounds), with the balance being canned.

In relation to cattle numbers, currently estimated at near 37 million, the present slaughter of 9 to 10 million head annually appears to be the maximum which can be sustained. There appears to be no opportunity to increase significantly the herds for greater meat production within the next few years. Maintenance of exports in 1953 and 1954 can be accomplished only by a steady fall in per capita consumption of red meats.

Because of urgent need for foreign exchange, the government evidently hopes to maintain exports by holding total domestic supply at 1951 levels, or slightly lower. Since distribution controls are relatively ineffective in rural areas, the chief impact of reduced per capita supplies is in metropolitan centers, particularly in Buenos Aires.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA REPORTS RECORD GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS

Canada will harvest record crops of wheat and barley, a near-record rye outturn and above-average crops of oats and mixed grains, according to the first estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is pointed out that this report, based on conditions at the end of July, is really in the nature of a forecast, and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvesting results.

The wheat forecast of 656 million bushels reflects nearly ideal growing conditions in Western Canada this season. The forecast is 103 million bushels above the revised estimate of 1951 production and is about 90 million bushels above the previous record harvest of 1928. Yields are indicated at 25.2 bushels per acre, which has been exceeded only in 1942. The report notes, however, that much of the crop was immature at the time of the report and is, accordingly susceptible to frost damage or other weather hazards. Several weeks of warm, dry weather is required to complete the harvest and to assure ample supplies of high quality grain. A wheat outturn of the size indicated would be 70 percent above the average for the 10 years ended 1950.

The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is forecast at 632 million bushels. Thus it is seen that virtually the entire increase over last year's harvest is in the Prairie Provinces. The bulk of the increase is expected in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with only a relatively small increase for Manitoba. An increase of about a million bushels is reported in Ontario's winter wheat crop, bringing that crop to 20.8 million bushels this season. Yields of winter wheat are estimated at 32 bushels per acre, compared with 28 bushels in 1951.

Production of oats is forecast at 466 million bushels compared with 488 million last year. The decrease is due to reduced acreage with yields expected to be the second highest of record and a little better than in 1951. The acreage reduction is placed at about 0.8 million acres. Some reduction in acreage in oats is reported for all Provinces but higher yield prospects bring production forecasts above the 1951 outturns in Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, despite smaller acreage.

The 1952 barley crop is forecast at 295 million bushels. This is about 50 million bushels larger than the 1951 harvest and exceeds the previous record outturn in 1942, by 36 million bushels. Sharp increases are forecast for all Western Provinces. Eastern Provinces, in contrast, are expected to have smaller crops despite increased acreage.

The rye forecast of 24.9 million bushels is about 40 percent larger than the 1951 crop and would be the third largest crop of record. Both acreage and yields are larger than those of a year ago. Most of Canada's rye is produced in the Prairie Provinces, with Saskatchewan the ranking producer.

CANADA: Grain acreage, yield, and production, 1952
with comparisons

Year	Wheat	Rye	Oats 1/	Barley	Mixed grains
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage					
Average 1939-43......	23,160	1,002	13,309	5,873	1,427
1944................	23,284	648	14,315	7,291	1,463
1945................	23,414	487	14,393	7,350	1,518
1946................	24,453	715	12,075	6,258	1,453
1947................	24,260	1,156	11,048	7,465	1,318
1948................	23,881	2,103	11,200	6,495	1,150
1949................	27,575	1,182	11,389	6,017	1,542
1950................	27,021	1,168	11,575	6,625	1,679
1951................	25,254	1,127	11,897	7,840	1,524
1952 2/	25,994	1,257	11,062	8,475	1,565
Yield per acre	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Average 1939-43......	19.1	14.5	33.1	27.0	33.7
1944................	17.9	13.2	34.9	26.7	37.8
1945................	13.6	12.1	26.5	21.5	32.3
1946................	16.9	12.3	30.7	23.8	40.2
1947................	14.1	11.4	25.2	18.9	30.4
1948................	16.2	12.0	32.0	23.9	40.2
1949................	13.5	8.5	27.9	20.0	33.2
1950................	17.1	11.4	36.3	25.9	44.2
1951................	21.9	15.7	41.0	31.3	44.9
1952 2/	25.2	19.8	42.1	34.8	38.6
Production	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1939-43......	443,356	14,577	440,897	158,537	48,028
1944................	416,635	8,526	499,643	194,712	57,431
1945................	318,512	5,888	381,596	157,757	46,927
1946................	413,725	8,811	371,069	148,887	53,031
1947................	341,758	13,217	278,670	141,372	34,929
1948................	386,345	25,340	358,807	155,018	61,947
1949................	371,406	10,011	317,916	120,408	55,928
1950................	461,664	13,333	419,930	171,393	74,190
1951................	552,657	17,647	488,191	245,218	68,509
1952 2/	656,067	24,911	465,663	295,333	60,392

1/ As reported, in bushels of 34 pounds. 2/ Preliminary forecast.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The forecast of 60.4 million bushels of mixed grains is 12 percent below the 1951 level. Most of this crop is grown in eastern Provinces and the lower estimates reflect the relatively unsatisfactory weather conditions experienced during much of the growing season in large sections of eastern Canada.

(Continued on Page 174)

FATS AND OILS

FRENCH WEST AFRICAN OILSEED, OIL EXPORTS UP SHARPLY FIRST QUARTER 1952

French West Africa's exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils during the first quarter of 1952 amounted to 120,830 and 12,821 short tons, respectively, against exports of 96,900 and 18,061 tons in the first quarter of 1951, reports R.M. Sheehan, American Consulate General, Dakar. The oil equivalent tonnages for the 2 corresponding periods were: 1952-66,897; and 1951-43,655 tons.

First quarter 1952 exports included the following oilseeds and oils: peanuts (unshelled)-9,103 tons; peanuts (shelled)-81,482; palm kernels-14,071; copra-66; shea nuts-14,631; castor beans-672; sesame seed-363; soybeans-441; crude peanut oil-9,722; crude castor oil-44; crude palm oil-1,350; crude shea butter-200; refined peanut oil-1,497; refined shea butter-11; and other refined oil-8 tons. Metropolitan France was the destination for 86 percent of the above quantities, as against 82 percent of the export volume during the first quarter of 1951.

As usual exports of shelled peanuts were comparatively high during the January-March period, following the normal heavy demands for this product by peanut oil refiners in Metropolitan France at this time of the year. The increase in tonnage from 1951 is indicative of the larger 1951-52 peanut crop. Prices received, however, for this year's peanuts were lower than in the comparable period of 1951.

The decline in the export of crude peanut oil by 5,147 tons from the first quarter of 1951 is attributed to the practice of local peanut oil refiners holding back their production in anticipation of higher prices. Other notable decreases in exports for the period under review were those of palm kernels and palm oil, which reflected the weakened vegetable oil markets in France as well as the rest of Europe during the early part of 1952.

INDIA HARVESTS RECORD POST-PARTITION
RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED CROP

Production of rape and mustard seeds in 1952 (1951-52 crop) in India, second only to China--the world's largest producer of these oilseeds--is unofficially estimated at about 1,000,000 short tons, reports P.G. Ramanan, American Consulate, Calcutta. This tonnage, a record since India was partitioned from Pakistan in 1947, represents an increase of 8 percent from 1951. The area planted to the 1951-52 crop (5,670,000 acres) was somewhat larger than last year (5,505,000), according to the latest information available. Production of rape and mustard seed from the 1950-51 crop was not proportionate to the acreage owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

After meeting seed requirements and domestic needs, practically all the balance of India's rape and mustard crop (about 82 percent) goes to the crushers for oil extraction. The main producing centers of mustard oil in India are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. It is estimated that at least 75 percent of India's mustard oils is produced in Uttar Pradesh in villages and by organized industry.

The production of mustard oil in India in recent years has been seriously curtailed by restrictions on the export of mustard oil to East Bengal (Pakistan) and the Government's policy of permitting only limited exports of mustard oil to but a few other destinations. In the absence of official statistics, the most reliable data regarding total mustard oil output in India are based largely on estimates made by the trade. Production of oil in 1952 is forecast at about 136,500 tons, as compared with 112,000 tons in 1951, and 144,500 tons in 1947. The prospective increase in oil output in 1952 of more than one-fifth is a reflection of the reduction of the export duty on mustard oil at the end of 1951 and the prospects of increased exports in 1952.

Consumption of mustard oil in India tended to decline slightly during the years following partition. In the last year or so, however, this trend is believed to be somewhat reversed following steps taken by the Government to prevent the adulteration of the oil and the decrease in prices. The consumption of rape and mustard seeds by the oil industry and village crushers can be roughly estimated at about 3 times the volume of oil produced. In view of the reduced crushings since 1947, it is presumed that domestic utilization of seed as a condiment and cattle feed increased considerably during this period.

India's exports of mustard oil are small in comparison with production. Exports by sea during the first half of 1952 amounted to 89 tons, as compared with 137 tons for the entire year 1951. Overland exports of mustard oil (principally to East Pakistan) amounted to 6,888 tons in the fiscal year 1950-51, as against 17,856 tons in 1949-50. The export trade in seeds is negligible. Small quantities of rape and mustard are imported into Calcutta from Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Such imports amounted to 114 tons in calendar year 1951.

In sympathy with the high prices of other oilseeds, the prices of rape and mustard seeds, and their oils, ruled at high levels in 1949. Prices showed a general upward tendency during 1949. During the following year, in 1951, and in the first half of 1952 the tendency was downward as a result of the lack of demand and the accumulation of stocks. By June of 1952, the prices of rape and mustard seeds and oil had declined nearly 50 percent from the beginning of 1951. June wholesale prices in Calcutta, per maund of 82.3 pounds, ranged from 19 to 21 rupees (U.S.$97-$107 per short ton) for rape and mustard seeds and from 45 to 48 rupees ($230-$245) for mustard oil.

Trade opinion in India on the outlook for 1952 is one of cautious optimism. While the new liberal export policy is welcomed, the possibility of restrictions being reimposed is not overlooked. Prices are expected to recover somewhat. In Calcutta on July 25 mustard oil was quoted about 20 percent above the June price.

It is too early to comment on the prospects of the sowing of the 1952-53 rape and mustard crop, as much will depend on the level of prices during the actual sowing period which extends from August through November.

An analysis of the total acreage and production of rape and mustard in India since the turn of the century does not reveal any significant downward or upward trends. Year to year fluctuations do occur, however, mainly due to the vagaries of rainfall, variations in the area sown with wheat and barley, and the price of rape and mustard seed and oil at sowing time.

NEW ZEALAND'S LINSEED OIL
IMPORTS UP IN 1951

New Zealand's linseed oil imports during calendar year 1951 totaled 2,802 short tons, or more than 3 times the 846 tons imported in 1950, reports M.T. Foster, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Wellington. India supplied New Zealand with 2,024 tons, while most of the remaining linseed oil came from the United Kingdom-419 tons, Canada-288 tons, and the United States-135 tons.

Flaxseed imports by New Zealand in 1951 amounted to 5,765 tons (205,894 bushels), of which 3,578 tons (127,670 bushels) came from Uruguay and the rest from India.

New Zealand also imported 773 tons of copra from Western Samoa in 1951.

In 1952, output of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed is expected to be more than 4,500 tons and should be sufficient to meet New Zealand's normal requirements (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 12, 1952, page 433).

MADAGASCAR'S OILSEED
OUTPUT UP IN 1952

The production of vegetable oilseeds in Madagascar in 1952 is expected to reach some 24,350 short tons, a prospective increase of 2,620 tons from last year, reports J.J. Lebrun, American Consulate, Tananarive. The 1952 output of peanuts, the principal oilseed grown in Madagascar, is forecast at 16,420 tons, against 14,140 tons in 1951. The remaining production in 1952 is expected to consist of 2,760 tons of castor beans, 2,310 tons of pulghere (curcas) seeds, 1,980 tons of tung nuts, and 880 tons of copra. Palm oil output was forecast at 220 tons.

Castor beans are the only domestically produced oilseed that is not locally processed. Of the other oilseeds, those not exported are used by the local oil and soap industry. Substantial quantities of peanut and olive oils are imported each year from France, Senegal, and North Africa, since domestic output is insufficient to meet local requirements.

Vegetable oils imported during 1951 included: peanut oil-324 tons; coconut oil-218; linseed oil-66; olive oil-37; and unspecified refined vegetable oils-974 tons. Major exports in 1951 were: peanuts-3,833 tons; castor beans-2,144; pulghere seeds-1,119; copra-177; tung oil-389; castor oil-83; and peanut oil-29 tons. By far the bulk of the exports went to France.

Commercial circles in Madagascar report a slump in the export prices of oleagineous seeds and oils. Peanuts, which were quoted at 52 CFA francs per kilo ($269 per short ton) f.o.b. in January 1952, dropped to 45 francs ($233) by July. Other July quotations were: castor beans-34 CFA francs ($176); pulghere seeds-10 ($52) and tung oil-105 francs ($544).

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS
(Continued from Page 171)

U.S. RICE EXPORTS
CONTINUING HEAVY

The total U.S. exports of 15,595,000 bags of rice, in terms of milled, for the 11 month period August-June, 1952, persisted in the same pattern of previous observations this year. The increase in exports continued heavy to the Far East (Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Ceylon, and the Republic of the Philippines), and exports declined to European countries, Cuba and Venezuela. The previous largest full-year exports totaled 11,221,000 bags in 1949-50. The exports for the month of June of 1,211,000 bags were at about the same monthly rate as for recent months and far exceeded the June shipments in 1951 of only 133,000 bags.

Rice: United States exports to specified countries, June 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and Country	August-July 1937-38 to 1941-42	August-July 1950-51	August-June 1950-51	August-June 1951-52 2/	June 1951	June 1952 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland	41	89	89	21	0	0
Greece	64	295	295	209	3/	44
Belgium & Luxembourg	66	162	162	54	0	4
Other Europe	257	12	11	4	3/	3
Total	428	558	557	288	3/	51
British Honduras	4/	23	21	22	4	0
British West Indies	3/	23	23	53	3/	3/
Canada	194	381	370	427	23	27
Cuba	2,750	6,965	6,145	4,135	50	113
Netherlands Antilles	4/	25	23	22	3	2
Panama, Republic of	4/	3/	3/	11	0	0
Venezuela	20	326	291	198	43	0
Indonesia	4/	9	3	1,577	0	97
Japan	4/	326	199	5,038	3	615
Korea	4/	271	15	2,821	0	0
Liberia	4/	23	22	73	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4/	104	91	81	6	6
Other countries	190	57	57	849	1 5/	300
Total	3,582	9,091	7,817	15,595	133	1,211

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ 229,600 bags to Ceylon; 66,640 bags to Republic of the Philippines
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Exports of rice classified as milled containing more than 25 percent whole kernels to countries other than those shown in the table were as follows (bags of 100 pounds): Mexico 242; Colombia 30; Peru 30; Chile 900; India 63; Belgian Congo 9; Western Pacific Islands 400; Finland 29; Iceland 1,000. Milled rice containing not over 25 percent whole kernels was exported as follows (in bags): Iceland 1,804; Bolivia 300. Rough rice exports to Ecuador totaled 100 bags (65 in terms of milled) and to Nicaragua 13 bags (8 bags).

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quotation	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG..........	8-21	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	83.00	47.85	-----
Ashmouni, Good.........	"	"	"	72.00	41.51	-----
Ashmouni, FGF..........	"	"	"	70.00	40.36	-----
Karnak, FG............	"	"	"	139.00	80.14	-----
Karnak, Good...........	"	"	"	110.00	63.42	-----
Karnak, FGF............	"	"	"	72.00	41.51	-----
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine...........	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 725.00	19.32	10.66
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	"	"	2/ 840.00	22.39	10.66
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	8-20	82.28 lbs.	"	3/4/ 88.00	32.27	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	"	"	3/4/ 93.00	34.10	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	3/4/ 96.00	35.20	13.85
Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I................	8-21	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	280.00	45.36	-----
Acala II...............	"	"	"	255.00	41.31	-----
Adana						
Acala I................	"	"	"	235.00	38.07	-----
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	8-19	101.4 lbs.	Sol	505.00	32.48	8.36
Tanguis, Type 5........	"	"	"	493.00	31.71	7.57
Pima, Type 1...........	"	"	"	670.00	43.10	6.19
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4...........	8-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	305.00	50.18	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4.........	"	"	"	370.00	60.87	valorem
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5......	"	"	"	300.00	49.36	3.0% ad
Torreon		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16".......	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	263.00	30.15	5.56
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	38.98	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 725.00 to 750.00 (19.99). Ceiling 820.00 (21.85) 2/ Reported 840.00 to 850.00 (22.65). Ceiling 925.00 (24.65). 3/ Prices received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Karachi, August 13, 1952, in rupees per maund with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, 4F Punjab, SG, Fine, 88.00 nominal (32.27); 289F Sind, SG, Fine, 93.00 nominal (34.10); 289F Punjab, SG, Fine, 96.00 nominal (35.20); taxes 13.85 U.S. cents. 4/ Nominal floor prices not currently applicable to export trade.

U.K. 1951-52 COTTON IMPORTS
SLIGHTLY BELOW PREVIOUS YEAR

Imports of cotton into the United Kingdom during the first 11 months of the 1951-52 season amounted to 1,755,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), 3 percent less than the 1,802,000 bales imported in the corresponding period of 1950-51. Thus far in the 1951-52 season 681,000 bales, or 39 percent of the total, have originated in the United States, compared with the 283,000 bales (only 16 percent) imported from this country in the first 11 months of 1950-51. The small figure in 1950-51 was a result of the export controls in the United States during that season. Imports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased from 122,000 bales in the first 11 months of 1950-51 to 285,000 bales in the like period of 1951-52.

In contrast, Egypt accounted for only 4 percent of total imports into the United Kingdom thus far in 1951-52, against 23 percent in the similar period a year earlier (a decline from 406,000 bales in 1950-51 to only 72,000 bales in 1951-52). Political disturbances in Egypt and large stocks of Egyptian cotton in the United Kingdom and prices considered by the Raw Cotton Commission to be too high are the factors primarily responsible for the small imports from Egypt in 1951-52. These factors, together with more attractive prices, were also responsible for the increase in imports of long-staple cotton from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Other important sources of cotton during the 1951-52 season include Brazil, British East Africa, Peru, and Mexico, each of which has accounted for more than 100,000 bales.

Consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom during the first half of 1951-52 closely paralleled the level of the previous season. However, since the beginning of 1952 consumption has decreased sharply from a weekly average of about 41,000 bales in January to about 20,000 bales in June. This drop in the consumption rate has been considerably more severe in the United Kingdom than in other countries during the current world-wide textile recession. In recent months few of the British cotton spinning mills have been working at more than 50 percent of capacity. Perhaps more detrimental to the industry in the long run has been the loss of skilled workers from the mills to the newer defense industries, and it is feared by some members of the trade that a part of this may be a permanent loss.

Consumption of cotton during the first 11 months (48 weeks) of the 1951-52 season amounted to 1,651,000 bales, about 84 percent of the 1,973,000 bales consumed in the corresponding period of the previous year. It was not expected that July consumption would show much improvement, thereby bringing the full season's consumption to about 1,730,000 bales, far below the 2,129,000 bales consumed in 1950-51.

Although there have been some signs of improved sales in August, most members of the trade feel that it will be October or later before any substantial betterment will be forthcoming. Domestic demand for textiles has remained relatively inactive despite the relaxation of certain purchase taxes. In addition, the export demand has been weakened by the limitations placed on imports of cotton textiles in many countries. Textile export demand is highly important to the level of activity of the United Kingdom cotton industry.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of cotton by countries of origin; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51; August-June 1950-51 and 1951-52

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1: Averages 1934-38	Year beginning August 1: Averages 1945-49	Year beginning August 1: 1949-50	Year beginning August 1: 1950-51	August-June: 1950-51	August-June: 1951-52
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	155	194	228	207	122	285
Belgian Congo	1/	70	65	53	50	36
Brazil	232	330	284	229	191	152
British East Africa	34	51	103	99	94	119
British West Africa	26	47	60	74	66	44
Egypt	584	378	313	406	406	72
India	407	99	13	17	17	2/
Other British Countries	1/	1	1	88	87	4
Pakistan	2/	3/ 66	51	30	30	2/ 72
Peru	178	78	63	151	137	112
Soviet Union	1/	3/ 36	1/	1/	1/	1/
United States	1,108	487	592	293	283	631
Other countries	4/ 126	-	87	5/ 331	319	6/ 178
Total	2,850	1,826	1,860	1,978	1,802	1,755

1/ If any, included in Other Countries. 2/ India and Pakistan. 3/ Two-year average. 4/ Argentina 50. 5/ Argentina 38, Syria 20. 6/ Mexico 102, Syria 50.

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and official reports.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE DECLINE

Exports of cotton from the United States in June amounted to 272,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (264,000 running bales), about 17 percent lower than in May. This decline is mainly of a seasonal nature. The total of 5,663,000 bales (5,472,000 running bales) exported in August-June 1951-52 is nearly 37 percent higher than the 4,148,000 bales (3,979,000 running bales) exported a year ago.

Japan, with a total of 1,079,000 bales thus far this year, was the principal destination for United States cotton exports in 1951-52. Exports of 770,000 bales to India were nearly double the previous all-time record of 405,000 bales (12-month total) exported to that country in 1949-50. Exports of 309,000 bales to France were considerably below those of any other postwar year due largely to a barter arrangement with Mexico under which French imports of Mexican cotton were increased by nearly 200,000 bales over the 1950-51 total. Exports to most of the other countries were higher than a year ago and higher than in other postwar years, principal exceptions being China and the countries of Eastern Europe.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51, and August-June 1950-51 and 1951-52

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-June	
	Averages		1949-50	1950-51	1950-51	1951-52
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/ 36	61	55	55	31
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	131	192	80	72	317
Czechoslovakia	65	57	58	6	6	0
Denmark	35	14	34	31	30	34
Finland	35	21	3	3	2	33
France	589	575	794	447	429	309
Germany	579	340	759	481	479	446
Greece	2	21	50	1	1	0
Italy	430	489	749	546	545	558
Netherlands	86	131	259	158	157	197
Norway	13	7	8	20	20	15
Poland and Danzig	224	69	47	1	1	0
Spain	101	69	66	66	52	199
Sweden	93	12	29	33	31	100
Switzerland	2	26	41	22	22	99
United Kingdom	1,097	488	607	307	291	662
Yugoslavia	10	47	26	78	66	122
Other Europe	2/ 85	12	3/ 38	12	11	27
Total	3,593	2,545	3,821	2,347	2,270	3,149
Canada	261	275	286	431	422	290
Chile	4/	20	39	48	43	35
Colombia	17	24	63	55	52	53
Cuba	7	16	19	24	23	20
India	44	86	405	219	204	770
China	55	401	132	54	54	0
Japan	1,271	585	929	883	875	1,079
French India and Indochina	4/	6	11	16	14	20
Korea, Republic of	4/	5/ 48	52	36	36	52
Australia	5	7	0	0	0	50
Other countries	43	52	6/ 247	167	155	145
Total	5,296	4,065	6,004	4,280	4,148	5,663

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 3/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 4/ If any, included in Other Countries. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

Exports of cotton financed with Export-Import Bank loans are not reported in terms of quantity or exact dates of shipment but for the full 12 months of the season are calculated at approximately 450,000 bales. No information is available regarding loan policies or expected loans of this agency for the 1952-53 season.

Exports of cotton financed with Mutual Security Agency funds also are not available in complete detail, but there are indications that the total for the season reached approximately 750,000 bales, including nearly 200,000 bales financed with funds carried over from the previous fiscal year. The countries receiving cotton under this program have not yet formulated their 1952-53 purchase programs in which they determine how much of the available funds will be spent for various commodities and products.

The quantity of cotton sold for free dollars for export in 1951-52 apparently amounted to approximately 4.5 million bales.

FRENCH COTTON CONSUMPTION
CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Consumption of cotton in France in June 1952 amounted to 88,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), slightly below the 90,000 bales consumed in the previous month, according to Frederick R. Mangold of the American Embassy staff, Paris. This marked a continuation of the decline in consumption from the 123,000-bale figure reached in January 1952. Weakness in consumer demand for cotton textiles is primarily responsible for this downward trend in consumption.

While the decline in consumption has been somewhat less rapid than was earlier forecast, it is evident from the May and June statistics that the industry is operating at an abnormally low level when measured by statistics for these months in other postwar years. This expected to be even more evident when July statistics are available since many mills were closed during part of that month for the annual vacation period. It is reported that many mills will remain closed in July and August considerably beyond the usual 2 to 3 weeks.

During the first half of the 1951-52 season consumption of cotton in French spinning mills was running well ahead of the 1950-51 level. Therefore, despite the decline since January 1952, consumption amounting to 1,133,000 bales during the 11-month period August 1951 through June 1952, was still one percent more than the 1,123,000 bales consumed in the corresponding period of 1950-51. Consumption during the entire 1950-51 season totaled 1,205,000 bales.

Production of cotton yarn has decreased proportionately in recent months from 56 million pounds in January 1952 to 44 million pounds in May. In the like period of 1951 there was only a small decline in yarn output from 52 million pounds in January 1951 to 51 million pounds in May of that year. However, just as with the consumption of raw cotton, production of cotton yarn during the first 9 months of 1951-52 totaled 511 million pounds, 4 percent above the output of 490 million pounds in the similar period of 1950-51.

Government restrictions on imports of cotton textiles, made effective in February 1952, limited the quantities of imported yarn and cloth competing with domestic goods for the local market. However, the sharp decline in yarn exports, combined with the weakened demand for yarn on the domestic market, resulted in a 17 percent increase in stocks of cotton yarn at the spinning mills from 54 million pounds at the end of January 1952 to 63 million pounds at the end of May.

Imports of cotton into France during the fist 11 months of 1951-52 amounted to 1,122,000 bales, 18 percent above the 949,000 bales imported in the corresponding period of the previous season, but slightly less than the quantity consumed during this period. About 335,000 bales, or 30 percent of the 11-month total, have originated in the United States, compared with 438,000 bales, or 46 percent, imported from this country in the like period of 1950-51. The method of allocation of dollar exchange to French spinners under the $45 million loan granted in recent months by the Export-Import Bank had not been worked out by the last week in July, and it is not expected that American cotton purchased with this loan can be imported until the fall months.

Imports from Mexico during the first 11 months of 1951-52 were 197,000 bales, far exceeding the 30,000 bales supplied by this source in the entire 1950-51 season. Other important sources of cotton in 1951-52, each accounting for more than 100,000 bales, have included Turkey and Syria combined, the French Colonies, and Egypt.

With consumption running slightly ahead of imports, the raw cotton stock position has deteriorated from 311,000 bales on August 1, 1951, to 248,000 bales at the end of June 1952. The French cotton industry had aimed earlier to replenish stocks to at least a 4-month supply (roughly 400,000 bales at the average rate of consumption) by the end of the 1951-52 season, July 31, 1952.